

First record in midwestern region of the state of São Paulo, Brazil of *Typhlops brongersmianus* Vanzolini, 1976 (Squamata: Typhlopidae)

Mauricio Papa de Arruda^{1*}, Carlos Henrique L. N. Almeida², Daniel C. Rolim³ and Fábio Maffei³

1 Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Instituto de Biologia, Departamento de Anatomia, Biologia Celular e Fisiologia e Biofísica. CEP 13083-863. Campinas, SP, Brasil.

2 Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP), Instituto de Biologia, Museu de Zoologia "Prof. Adão José Cardoso". CEP 13083-863. Campinas, SP, Brasil.

3 Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Instituto de Biociências de Botucatu, Departamento de Zoologia. Distrito de Rubião Jr. CEP 18618-000. Botucatu, SP, Brasil.

* Corresponding author. E-mail: arrudabio@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: In this study we report on two new records of the blindsnake *Typhlops brongersmianus* for the municipality of Bauru, midwestern region of the state of São Paulo, Brazil. These records expand the geographic distribution currently known for this species in the state and contribute to the knowledge of snakes in southeastern Brazil.

The Typhlopidae, commonly referred to as wormsnakes or blindsnakes, is the largest family of the Scolecophidia, with 215 species occurring in tropical and subtropical regions of Americas, Africa, Asia, and Australia. Of this diversity, more than 70% of the species in the family belong to the genus *Typhlops* (Greene 1997). According to Bérnills (2010), in Brazil this family is represented by six species: *Typhlops amoipira* Rodrigues and Juncá, 2002, *T. brongersmianus* Vanzolini, 1976, *T. minuisquamus* Dixon and Hendricks, 1979, *T. paucisquamus* Dixon and Hendricks, 1979, *T. reticulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), and *T. yonenagae* Rodrigues, 1991.

The blindsnake *Typhlops brongersmianus* is a large species within the family Typhlopidae (maximum total length 325 mm), with brown, yellowish brown or reddish brown coloration (Dixon and Hendricks 1979). This species is the most widespread member of the genus in South America, occurring from Uruguay to Venezuela (Lema 1982, 1987), and is found in a diversity of habitats,

including deforested areas (Strüssmann and Sazima 1993) and agricultural lands (Marciano-Jr. *et al.* 2010). In Brazil, *T. brongersmianus* is found in several biomes throughout almost the entire territory (Rodrigues and Juncá 2002). Despite being a species with many records and widely distributed in Brazil, new records that fill long gaps still exists between localities, provide information relevant to population and phylogeographic studies.

We report here on the first record of *T. brongersmianus* in midwestern region of the state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil, in the municipality of Bauru, where the predominant vegetation is cerrado (the Brazilian savanna), with small areas of seasonal semi-deciduous forest (a subtype of Atlantic forest) (Nóbrega and Prado 2008). The species was encountered during fieldwork conducted in the region from September, 2010 to February, 2011, with a sampling effort of five days per month. Three specimens were observed in total in two localities separated by only 3.5 kilometers. The first site is located in Jardim Botânico,



FIGURE 1. *Typhlops brongersmianus* (ZUEC-3541; snout-vent length 205 mm; tail length 5 mm). Dorsal (A) and head (B) views of the specimen collected in the Jardim Botânico, municipality of Bauru, São Paulo, Brazil.

in the Municipality of Bauru (22°20'59" S, 49°01'03" W, 568 m elevation), where two individuals were captured in pitfall traps. This site occupies 321.71 ha, is protected, and is predominantly composed of cerrado vegetation (*sensu lato*) (Nobrega and Prado 2008). The animals were captured in a shrub savanna area (dirty field), near the Vargem Limpa stream. The soil is sandy, wet, and covered by herbaceous vegetation and bushes among some scattered trees. The stream is roughly 1 m in width, and spans across a valley in an open area surrounded by vegetation characterized as savanna woodland. The second site is located in Instituto Lauro de Souza Lima (22°20'22" S, 48°58'60" W, 529 m elevation), where we visually recorded one specimen that was not collected. The blindsnake was observed at 18:30 hours, on the edge of the dam in an open area of grass. This area is a protected reserve with 217.42 hectares with a similar floristic composition with the first locality (savanna woodland). The observations that the species exhibit a preference for sandy soils are consistent with those reported by Freitas (2003).

Photographs were made of one individual from Jardim Botânico, municipality of Bauru (Figure 1) that was collected and deposited in the Museum of Zoology "Prof. Adão José Cardoso" Universidade Estadual de Campinas,

UNICAMP (ZUEC-3541). The taxonomic identification was made in accordance with Dixon and Hendricks (1979). A map with new geographic distribution and previous records of literature is provided, obtained with DIVA-GIS software (Figure 2).

The historical records of *T. brongersmianus* geographically close to these new observations are separated by distances of 174 km to the east (municipality of Pirassununga), 197 km to the north (municipality of Barretos), and 320 km to the west (municipality of Presidente Epitácio), all municipalities belonging to the state of São Paulo (Martins *et al.* 2010), and 238 km to the south in the state of Paraná, municipality of Londrina (Bernarde and Machado 2002). Thus, the new records presented in our study fills a gap between these populations of *T. brongersmianus*, in one of the most inventoried areas of Brazil, and represents the first record for the Cerrado region of the state of São Paulo (Zaher *et al.* 2011). Likely due to their secretive, fossorial nature, observations in the wild are not common. Despite the widespread distribution of the *T. brongersmianus* in South America, little is known about their biology (Avila *et al.* 2006), and the new population records in different biomes are important to future population and phylogenetic studies, as well as conservation assessments of the species.

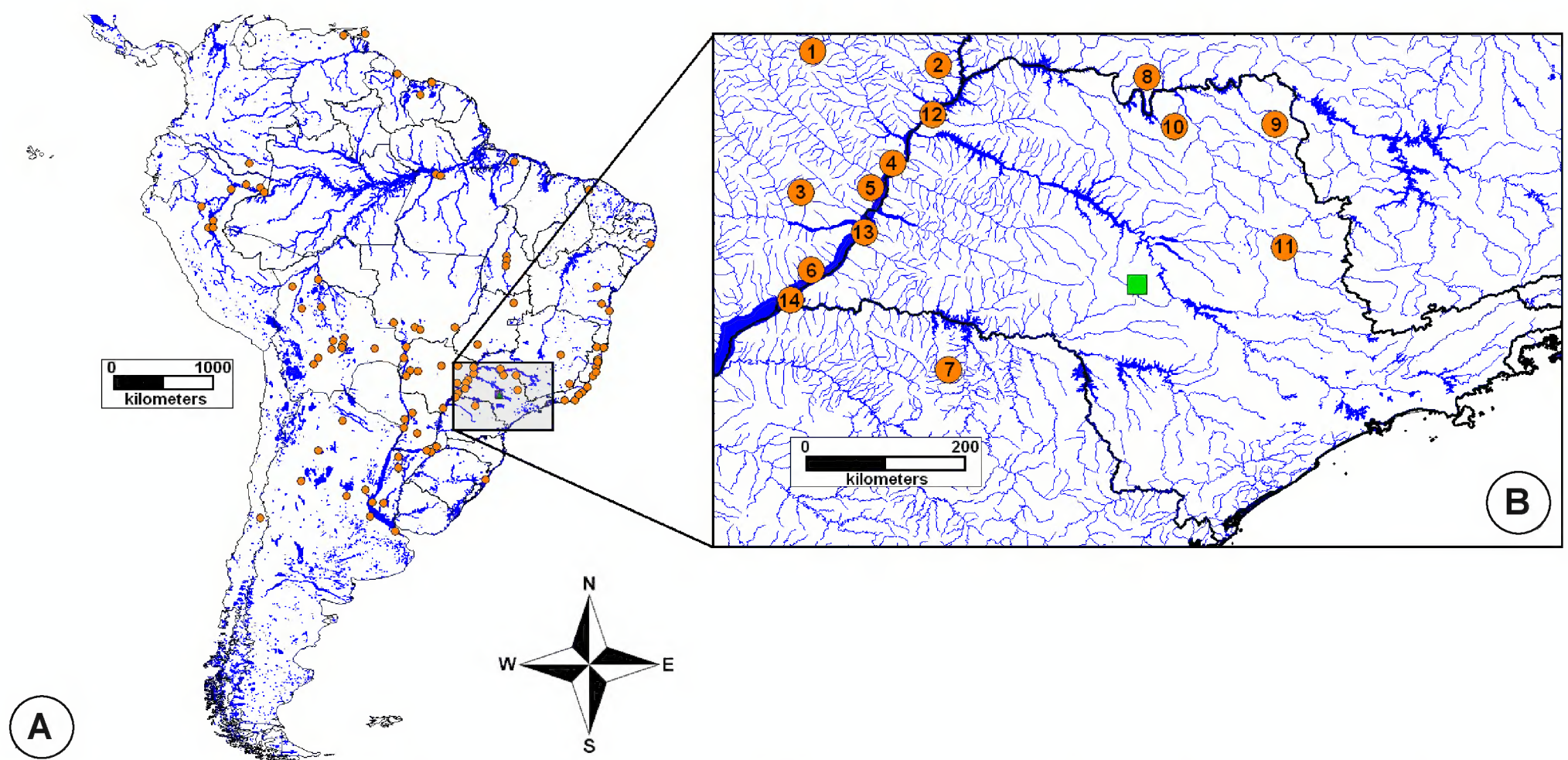


FIGURE 2. (A) Distribution of *T. brongersmianus* in South America (orange circles) according to published records; (B) New record (green square) and nearest populations. 1 - Água Clara; 2 - Aparecida do Taboado; 3 - Santa Rita do Pardo; 4 - Três Lagoas; 5 - Brasilândia; 6 - Anaurilândia; 7 - Londrina; 8 - Frutal; 9 - Franca; 10 - Barretos; 11 - Pirassununga; 12 - Ilha Solteira; 13 - Presidente Epitácio; 14 - Rosana. 1-6 populations located in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul; 7 and 8 population located in the state of Paraná and Minas Gerais, respectively; 9-16 populations located in the state of São Paulo.

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